

The Classical Outlook

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TOSCANINIS OF TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO

By JOHN J. JOLIN, S. J.
Marquette University

THE practice of modern cities to inaugurate a cultural civic program of education in the arts has an interesting parallel in Rome under the emperors of classical and post-classical times. In music particularly this is notable, for any city today which pretends to cultural importance has its symphony orchestra and, thanks to Petrillo, its well-paid conductor and musicians.

Cicero, in his *De Oratore* (iii, 98) is a witness to the interest of the general public of his time in music which has a modern counterpart in the "hit parades." Cicero says that there were very many who could identify some of the latest tunes from even the first few tones of the flute which started off the piece. His remarks sound like those of the listener to a radio program who wistfully hopes that he, too, may some day win twenty-five dollars for merely identifying the first measures of the latest "all time all-timer" as they are banged out on the studio piano.

The public of Cicero's day was, he says, vociferous in its disapproval of any bungling on the part of a performer, as it was vocal in its adulation of musical artistry.

Nor were the orchestras of Rome under the emperors miniature bands of strolling minstrels. The picture presented to us in our early days of reading the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, displaying Homer with a lyre reciting his verses, is not the one which must be conjured up in our imaginations when we read of musical performances of a much later period. Really, performances of both instrumental and vocal music in the time of the Roman empire were "colossal." Seneca humorously declares that there were more singers assembled on the stage than there had been spectators in the old days; and he—being a *laudator temporis acti*—longs for the good old days when one went to the musical performances to enjoy the music, not to be deafened by the din of brass and screaming virtuosi! (*Epistolae* 84, 10).

These virtuosi of the Roman empire

WE ARE "AT HOME"

The American Classical League is now "at home" in its new offices, library, and Service Bureau headquarters, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Please send all business correspondence and all requests for Service Bureau materials to that address. Correspondence on editorial matters connected with *THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK* should be addressed to Professor Lillian B. Lawler, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.

seem to have been kindred spirits to their multi-form successors of our own day, and, *mutatis mutandis*, there were then as now the huge operatic singers, the thunderous pianists, the temperamental sopranos, the volatile conductors! Horace speaks of the renowned singer Tigellius who, for no apparent reason, decided not to sing on a particular occasion, even though it was to be a "command performance" before the Emperor Augustus. On a later occasion, remarks Horace, this same Tigellius felt like singing, and could not be kept quiet. Martial pokes fun at some of the foibles of the temperamental artists now and then; one indiscreet singer among Martial's acquaintances brought catastrophe upon himself, for his exertions in singing ruptured a blood vessel! Quintilian says (xi, 3, 22) that a singer sometimes must hold his handkerchief to his mouth to protect his throat when speaking, and prescribes that a singer must avoid wind and fog. There must be for every singer a daily exercise of many notes, high and low, minute regulations of diet and sleep, eternal vigilance against anything that would be calculated to impair the strength or quality of voice.

Large ensembles were not the only evidence of Rome's liking to do things on a grand scale. The very size of the musical instruments was increased until Ammianus Marcellinus could speak of lyres "as big as chariots." At times as many as three hundred men played in one section of the Roman orchestra. The grand scale entertainment of the movies, which collects great varieties of performers in one spectacle, would be something

to please Roman taste, for often in Rome the musical performances were associated with wrestling matches and wild animal circuses!

Still another characteristic which matches the practice of modern times was the readiness to accept contributions from other countries. Every nation which could contribute to the musical richness and variety of Rome was apparently welcome to present its musical review in the Empire City. Artists came from Africa and Asia, Greece and the frontiers of Europe. Instrumentalists and vocalists often enjoyed an international reputation; and the fact that an artist had performed in the imperial palace was equivalent to the achievement of an artist who has been chosen to be a member of the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York.

The most lavish and stupendous spectacles were staged in the Odeum in the Campus Martius. There were other private and smaller public theatres; various nationalities seem to have had places for the performance of their own preferred kind of music. Some temples, too, it would appear, had music in conjunction with their rituals, especially where those rituals consisted partly of dances.

An important observation must be made here concerning Roman music. Some writers have been misled by the fact that many, if not most, of the Roman musicians were, at least in the early days of the Empire, slaves. The conclusion, though unwarranted, was made by some that music in Rome was both unimportant and desppicable because they mistakenly thought that what was the avocation or occupation of slaves must be quite unworthy. This is the usual error of those who fail to make the necessary adjustment concerning the connotation of the appellation "slave" in Roman and other ancient literatures. For the most part, a slave was simply a prisoner of war. In no sense did the term "slave" put a necessary limitation on the mental or artistic ability of the man who happened, because of the fortunes of war, to be a slave. In his own country he who was now a slave may have been the equivalent of a university professor. His learning and ability were in no wise altered by his changed social status. If the term "slave" is to be allowed to put a dyslogistic implication on the

work of a man who happens to be, because of war conditions, a non-resident in his own country, we should be forced to disregard much of the artistic work of Rome. For very often slaves were the teachers, the architects, the writers of Rome. This is especially true, fortunately, of the Greek slaves, who held honorable positions in the Roman world in classical times, and were esteemed highly by Roman families, who often went to great pains to secure their valued services. Trajan, in a letter to Pliny, asked him to secure a first-rate architect for the new construction project which he wished to undertake. Why should he seek an architect outside Rome? Was it customary to employ foreign talent? In music particularly aliens were adept, and the Roman relish for music would not cavil at the social status of the artist. Many thousands of slaves were brought to Rome; among them, quite naturally, would be talented musicians. Roman families of wealth would eagerly buy the talent for the enrichment of their own establishments. It was not unusual for a man of means to own a thousand slaves; some wealthy men owned several thousands of them. It is mentioned more than once that large private orchestras were formed and trained by patrons of music for their own enjoyment and the entertainment of their guests. There may have been in Roman days more than one generous patron of music—an Esterhazy of ancient times, who befriended some young Haydn or Schubert of centuries ago.

It is interesting to speculate also upon the musical figures of ancient days. Perhaps there were then, just as there are now, exceptionally gifted conductors, musicians, and composers who helped their fellow men to glimpse the beauty and vision that music brings to life. Classical literature assures us that there were not wanting patrons of music. In place of Allis-Chalmers sponsoring a Boston Symphony Orchestra, we read of the Emperor Caligula sponsoring a great orchestra of several hundred players. Maecenas, the patron of Vergil and Horace, likewise patronized instrumentalists, and this for two reasons: because of his love for music, and because listening to them was a cure for his insomnia! Pliny the Younger in an invitation to a friend promises that the dinner will be accompanied by sweet music. Martial had a love for music of the lighter kind, and assures his guest that though the dinner at his home may be frugal, the music will be rich and savory.

In the time of the Empire, especial-

ly, it seems that no event in Rome, either public or private, was considered complete without the brightness and gayety of music.

INVOCATION (Horace, Carm. iii, 4)

BY ALBERTA ROBISON
Los Angeles, California

Calliope, descend from heaven and play
Upon the pipe a rhapsody, or sing
With sweet, clear voice, or chant the happy lay
Accompanied by the lyre. Hark!
How they ring,
The heavenly answers! Or am I deceived?
But well may I celestial voices hear,
Around whose head the Muses early weaved
Circles of magic, for they held me dear
Even as a child. Once, tired from play, I slept
Alone upon a hill, and was by doves
Covered with bay and myrtle leaves,
and kept
Secure from harm in those infested groves;
And those who found me cried:
"These symbols show it—
The Muses love him! He will be a poet!"

AID TO THE UNESCO

Officers of the UNESCO have requested the cooperation of the American Classical League in the reconstruction of educational, scientific, and cultural agencies in war-devastated countries. President Walter Agard has suggested that members of the League might be interested in contributing books or files of scholarly periodicals to foreign libraries. Persons interested in this service may communicate with Harold E. Snyder, Director, Commission for International Educational Reconstruction, 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; or with Carl H. Milam, American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago 11, Illinois.

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OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE, 1947-48

Officers of the American Classical League for 1947-48 are as follows: President, Walter R. Agard, University of Wisconsin; Vice-Presidents, Anna P. MacVay, of Athens, Ohio, David M. Robinson, of Johns Hopkins University, Hubert M. Poteat, of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and Clyde Murley, of Northwestern University; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry C. Montgomery, Miami University; Editor of THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK, Lillian B. Lawler, Hunter College; Business Manager of THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK, Henry C. Montgomery, Miami University; Honorary Presidents, W. L. Carr, of Colby College, Waterville, Maine, and B. L. Ullman, of the University of North Carolina.

Elective members of the Council of the American Classical League are as follows: Kevin J. Guinagh, of Eastern Illinois State Teachers College; Dennis Martin, of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina; Mars M. Westington, of Hanover College, Indiana; Dorothy Park Latta, of the Lenox School, New York City; George A. Land, of Newton High School, Newtonville, Massachusetts; and Della Vance, of West View High School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In addition, there are fifteen other members of the Council, elected by the larger classical organizations as their representatives. The names of these members will be furnished upon request by the secretaries of the several associations.

The Executive Committee of the Council consists of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer, and Franklin B. Krauss, of Pennsylvania State College, W. L. Carr, of Colby College, Kevin J. Guinagh, of Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, and B. L. Ullman, of the University of North Carolina.

The Finance Committee of the Council consists of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer, and Edna White, of Dickinson High School, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Officers and other members of the Council will welcome comments, questions, or suggestions.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

The American Academy in Rome announces the award of the Rome Prize Fellowships, the first to be given since 1940, to the following classical

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scholars: Rev. John S. Creaghan, S. J., of Lawrenceville, New Jersey; Charlotte E. Goodfellow, of Wellesley College; Lois V. Williams, of Juniata College; Robert E. Hecht, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland; and Doris M. Taylor, of Noblesville, Indiana. In addition, one classical scholar whose fellowship was deferred because of the war will go to Rome this fall; he is William Tongue, of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. There are other fellowships in the fields of architecture, landscape architecture, musical composition, history of art, painting, and sculpture.

The staff in residence at the Academy during the year 1947-48 includes Laurance P. Roberts, Director of the Academy; Lamont Moore, Assistant Director; and Frank E. Brown, Professor in Charge of the School of Classical Studies and Director of Excavations. It is hoped that some practical work in excavation may be undertaken soon.

In the summer just past, Professor Henry T. Rowell, of the Johns Hopkins University, conducted the first summer session of the School of Classical studies since 1939. The session was limited to twenty students.

VERGIL'S BIRTHDAY

The great Roman poet Vergil was born October 15, 70 B. C. Why not celebrate his birthday, in Latin class, club, or assembly? For materials see page 12.

Classics would find particularly charming the poem "Child Hephaestus," by Professor Mary Grant, of the University of Kansas, as published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, 1947, page 38.

ON TEACHING
BEGINNING LATIN

(With apologies to all
the textbooks ever written)

BY ALBERTA E. LANG
Bound Brook (New Jersey)
High School

I live in casa parva.
My filiae are two;
Sunt pulchrae, magnae, bonae,
As any one of you.
I ambulo in via,
In insula, et al.
I porto (gladly) aquam
At every beck and call.
Vastamus everything in sight,
Pugnamus gladiis,
We blame the farmers, sailors,
Laudare never cease.
We query how the cena is,
And "Ubi pugna est?"
And cur the roads are longae,
And who loves Romam best.
In insula est praeda,
We're told in confidence;
Sunt undae in the aqua—
O nautae, get ye hence!
And how we all can amo!
It matters not how much
Donamus all pecuniam
To feminis and such.
We're semper showing farmers roads,
Or meting poenam out,
Or looking at puellas,
Or hearing a glad shout
Of "Io Saturnalia!"
Incitat me, I vow,
As I dono, mando, nuntio,
To all amicis now.
Believe not that memoria
Is chained to ancient times,
When tempus erat novum,
For all my mala rhymes!
And though I narro, monstro
The great immortal Rome,
I laudo meam patriam
Until boves come home!

LETTERS

FROM OUR READERS

"THE PALM BRANCH"

Miss Marguerite B. Grow, of the Hockaday School, Dallas, Texas, writes as follows:

"Last spring the Latin students at Hockaday School held their fifteenth annual Roman banquet. The program was in honor of the Muses. After the ten members of the Vergil class had presented the play, 'Mnemosyne and the Muses,' members of the other classes in the Latin department honored the Muses by dedicating special readings, poems, songs, and dances to each one. The thirteen honor Latin students who represented the high schools and junior high schools of Dallas and Highland Park at the banquet named their favorite Muses, and the reason for their selections. Clio proved to be the favorite, with Euterpe, Thalia, and Erato receiving two votes each.

"According to tradition, real palm branches were presented to the members of the Vergil class who had made honor roll grades in each year that they had studied Latin. This custom began in 1937, when palm branches (the pinnate variety, which we get through a local florist) were given to four Vergil students. During the past eleven years sixty girls have received the symbol. We had difficulty in getting palm branches last spring, and feared we should have to omit the ceremony; but the father of one of the girls finally got them by wiring to a friend on the coast. Two of the branches were taller than the girls who received them! Girls so honored are permitted thereafter to wear a pin of yellow gold, made in the shape of a palm branch, with the school letter, H, in green enamel upon it. The student with the highest average in Vergil becomes 'High Priestess' at the banquet, and the others are 'Cup Bearers.' They all take part in the ceremony of crowning the bowl of 'wine,' during which they chant Dido's prayer (*Aeneid* i, 731-5).

"Special guests were students with an average of 85 in Latin, and first-timers with an average of 80. They were given wreaths of real laurel.

"Miss Ella Hockaday, the founder and president emeritus of the school, made the awards. She was dressed as a Roman matron. The lone male participant in the festivities was the president of the school, who sat clad

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in a toga, a laurel wreath perched on his head. Families and friends of the students sat at the back of the banquet hall as observers."

THE WORM AND THE ANGEL

Mr. Edward Coyle, of the Stuyvesant High School, New York City, writes:

"The interesting letter from Lt. Col. S. G. Brady in *THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK* for May, 1947, in which he wrote that a god must have written the line appearing in Homer, 'Be d'akeon para thina polyphloisboio thalasses,' recalls to me the occasion on which I mentioned this same line in a talk at the Forum of the New York Classical Club, many years ago.

"Lord Dunsany, in *Fifty One Tales* (New York: Mitchell Kennerly, 1915), represents a worm and an angel in conversation (p. 43). The worm was showing the angel kings and kingdoms and their royal pomp, weary old men and singing children. All this variegated world was destined to become the food of the worm.

"Then the angel murmured this line of Homer, for they were walking by the sea, and asked the worm if he could destroy that also. The worm grew pale with anger, for he had tried to destroy that line for three thousand years, and still its melody was ringing in his head.

"Doubtless Colonel Brady will be pleased to know that a great artist like Lord Dunsany shares his view of Homer's immortal line."

A TRUE TALE

Professor Arthur Patch McKinlay, of the University of California, writes:

"Some years ago a State Superintendent of Schools, who is now Superintendent of Schools in one of the largest cities of the land, delivered himself of a remark that Latin and Greek, being dead languages, should be left decently interred. I wrote him as follows:

"An intimate associate of mine had been caught in the economic collapse that followed the First World War. He was getting on in years; he had a young family to support; he was not very well. Things looked pretty black. Being a veteran—he had volunteered for the Spanish-American War—he had a chance at the Civil Service. He tried several tests but could not get a high enough grade to receive an appointment. Finally, the examining board set one of those tests in which words that can be easily confused are to be used properly in sentences. He passed with flying colors, made 92 on his paper, and got into the Civil Service.

He made good, and carried on until his retirement.

"Now, owing to circumstances, he had not gone on with his schooling after leaving the academy for the military service. Consequently, the obvious explanation of his mastery of words was the fact that nearly thirty years previously he had had four years of Latin and three years of Greek with a first-class teacher."

"I closed the letter with this quotation: 'Cast thy bread upon the waters and after many days it may not return unto thee void.'

TRY IT ON YOUR CLASSES

Dr. Emory E. Cochran, of the Fort Hamilton High School, Brooklyn, New York, writes:

"I have just found a quotation which is a delightful illustration of the way in which Latin often completely dominated the English of earlier periods. In 1772, Thomas Nugent, describing certain animals, wrote of the 'nigrescent maculation of their pristine niveous candour.' Today a Latin student could comprehend his words far better than could the student of English alone."

THE CLASSICS IN HAWAII

The Mid-Pacific Institute (Mrs. Amneris Walker Harmison, Latin teacher) reports a thriving Latin Club of 43 members, many of them of Oriental descent.

THANK YOU!

In our spring mailing, we invited members of the American Classical League, if they so desired, to make small contributions to the "moving fund," to help defray the expense of moving the offices from Tennessee to Ohio. The response was most gratifying. Since it would be impossible to acknowledge each contribution, I should like to take this opportunity to say "Thank you!" to all who responded to our appeal. The expressions of good will accompanying many of the contributions were particularly appreciated.

—Henry C. Montgomery
Sec.-Treas.

On May 25, 1947, senior students of Regis High School, New York City, presented a "Vergil Symposium." Visiting professors quizzed the boys orally, in the presence of a large audience of friends and relatives, on the whole of the *Aeneid*—translation, interpretation, prosody, background, literary influence, etc. The boys had been prepared by Edward F. Kennedy, S. J.

A MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT

BY WALTER R. AGARD
University of Wisconsin

(Editor's Note: Professor Agard, the new President of the American Classical League, has degrees from Amherst College and Oxford University. He studied also at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. He has taught at Amherst College, at St. John's College in Annapolis, at the University of Michigan, and at the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of all the scholarly organizations in his field, and has held office in most of them. Among his many publications is the recent book, *What Democracy Meant to the Greeks*. He is deeply interested in classical archaeology, but he is also much concerned with the problems and needs of teachers of Latin in the secondary schools.)

FOR ALMOST thirty years the American Classical League has been serving the teachers of classics in this country, under the direction of able and devoted administrators. With a feeling of humility I take over the duties as president from my predecessor, Dr. Ullman, who has done so much for the League. But I also have confidence that the League has a greater opportunity for service now than ever before in its history. Whereas in the recent past we have been fighting desperately to preserve our humanistic values in American education, now there is a growing realization, as this country prepares to assume its mature obligation in world affairs, that our young people must be educated more broadly and more profoundly if we are to fulfill that obligation with honor and success. Our contribution to such education is an important one. We must make it with fresh thinking, energy, and enthusiasm.

In his book, *The Shore Dimly Seen*, Ellis Arnall tells of an old circuit rider's philosophy. "You know what I think?" said the circuit rider. "I think that everything you do today, or I do, affects not only what is going to happen, but what already has happened, years and centuries ago. Maybe you can't change what has passed, but you can change all the meaning of what has passed. You can even take all the meaning away." It is our duty and privilege to make the Greek and Roman past mean all that it can in guiding America's future.

I foresee no fundamental change in our policy. Our objectives continue to be, as stated in our Constitution,

"to improve and extend classical education in the United States, to supplement and reinforce other existing classical agencies, and to advance the cause of liberal education." In implementing these objectives, our Service Bureau and CLASSICAL OUTLOOK have been our most valuable agencies. We must make them even more useful. And we must cooperate in every way possible with other classical organizations in serving our common cause. We shall need suggestions from teachers all over the country, and from the officers of the regional associations. I shall always be eager to receive such suggestions, and I ask for them earnestly, believing that only through whole-hearted cooperation can we do the job which is ours to do and which must be done.

THE NEW HOME OF THE AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE

BY HENRY C. MONTGOMERY
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

(Editor's Note: Professor Montgomery, the new Secretary-Treasurer of the American Classical League, has studied at Hanover College, and the Universities of Illinois and Colorado in this country, and also at Heidelberg, Vienna, and Rome. He has taught in secondary schools, and also at Wabash College, the University of Illinois, and Miami University. He has been active in all scholarly organizations in his field. He has taken a great interest in Eta Sigma Phi, national classics fraternity, and in other Greek-letter organizations. He is a contributor to the Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll *Reallexikon*, and to other classical publications. His hobbies are music and sports; he is, in fact, listed in *Who Is Who In Music*, and he has won several championship trophies in tennis. He has been much interested in publicity for the classics.)

* * *

WITH THE Service Bureau and business offices of the American Classical League now well established in their new quarters, a few words about the host institution, Miami University, and the personnel are appropriate.

Oxford, Ohio, the seat of Miami University, is about thirty-five miles north of Cincinnati, and about forty-five miles southwest of Dayton. The township in which Oxford is located was purchased from the federal government in 1787, and set aside for educational purposes only. In 1809 the university was chartered by the state of Ohio, but instruction was not begun until 1824. Miami is the

second oldest state university west of the Alleghenies; and at the present time it is composed of four colleges with a resident student body of five thousand and a faculty of more than three hundred.

Since Miami is a relatively old institution, it possesses a long and honorable classical tradition. The late president of the university, Alfred H. Upham, was an instructor in Greek, while such former teachers as Fred Hadsel, Frank Clark, and Norman W. DeWitt, the last now of Toronto, are affectionately remembered by former students and townspeople.

For League purposes one large room in Harrison Hall was reserved by President Ernest H. Hahne, and several hundred feet of shelving were installed by the university to provide storage space. The League headquarters are accessible to both staff and visitors, since the office room is on the ground floor next to the principal entrance to the building. Four batteries of fluorescent lights are a great help to the staff in the operations of wrapping and addressing packages to teachers of classics all over the world. The library of the American Classical League is housed in a smaller room on the second floor of Harrison Hall; but since this room is the classics seminar, officially the Frank L. Clark Seminar of Classical Languages and Literatures, the location is quite appropriate, as well as being only a few steps from the business offices.

With the assistance of Mrs. Floy Beatty and Mrs. Ann Brown of Nashville, both of whom came to Oxford to help with installation and procedures, the business office and Service Bureau began functioning almost immediately after the arrival of equipment. The executive secretary in charge of the office is Mrs. Marie Cawthorne, wife of Dr. D. R. Cawthorne, Associate Professor of Economics at Miami. Mrs. Cawthorne is a graduate of Georgetown (Kentucky) College, and took graduate work in Business at Miami. She has had experience in the Scripps Foundation for Population Research, and during the war was supervisor of a propellor unit, Production Control, at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Cawthorne's assistant is Miss Winifred Colvin, a graduate of Miami, with a major in classics, and a graduate student in Paris and Rome. Miss Colvin has taught in this country, in Cincinnati and Buffalo, and for three years was a teacher of Latin and history in the Fontaine School in Cannes, France. She has added writing on Belgium and North Africa, and lectur-

ing on international relations, to her teaching activities. Able assistance has been rendered both Mrs. Cawthorne and Miss Colvin by students with business training.

The routine and emergency duties of the American Classical League offices are not easy to learn; but all indications are that they will be learned well, and that members of the League can look forward to efficient service. The mailing, printing, and purchasing facilities of Oxford and of Miami University are convenient and extensive. There is every reason to feel that the League has been cordially received and comfortably housed.

LATIN RECORDINGS

BY ROBERT T. BROWN
Los Angeles College

Some years ago, at a meeting of the Classical Association of the Pacific States, our attention was called to the recording of the Exordium of Vergil's *Aeneid* by Professor E. K. Rand. Shortly thereafter I introduced my Vergil students to the recordings. The students were assigned a section of prosody each day. As the record was played the students noted the number of times the rule was used. In this delightful way the students learned scansion, pronunciation, and the beauty of good reading, as well as prosody.

Students have long been interested in knowing just about how long it took Cicero to deliver one of his orations. I recorded the First Catilinarian Oration. By playing the recording at a speed we imagined Cicero to have used, we computed the approximate number of minutes he spoke. Once I gave an examination by playing a section of the oration and having the students write the meaning of the recording.

Later on, we made some recordings of conversational Latin. In our collection at the present time we have home-made recordings of oral Latin, excerpts from Cicero, ten odes of Horace, and seven poems of Catullus. Only one record has been commercialized—a ten-inch disc consisting of excerpts from Cicero's First Oration Against Catiline, and a simple Latin conversation.

Records are practical not only for Latin students; some schools use them to give non-Latin students an opportunity to learn the sounds of the Latin language. Records improve vocabulary, pronunciation, and reading skill on the part of the students. More than half of my thirty-six Vergil students memorized the Exordium of the *Aeneid* by playing it over and

over again at the beginning of class, and, in the case of more determined ones, after class as well! A Latin record played at the beginning of the one class each week which we devote to the oral Latin attunes the ears of the students to the Latin vocabulary, and gives them topics for further conversation.

We feel that the field of Latin recordings has great possibilities.

THE "ANCIENT STALLS OF ZEUS"

BY MARY A. GRANT
University of Kansas

BACK of the orchards of Zeus, so charmingly described by Apollonius, where Eros and Ganymede climbed the apple trees and played their innocent games, must have stood the "ancient stalls" which Pindar mentions in the last line of his thirteenth Olympian Ode. The poet is contrasting the old age of Pegasus with that of his master Bellerophon, and speaks of his going to heaven as a reward after service on earth in the company of heroes. We may imagine the old patriarch, once the actual bearer of thunder and lightning to Father Zeus (Hesiod, *Theog.* 286), back in his familiar stall, munching fresh clover from the Meadows of Hera, and surrounded by as much fuss and attention as Man o' War himself in his Kentucky paddocks. For there are indications that Pegasus, in his character of thunder-steed, was one of the animals earliest associated with the gods (A. B. Cook, *Zeus*, Vol. II, p. 721). Later on, when a more modern transportation system had been developed from the production line on Aetna to the great store-house for thunderbolts on the Mountain (Aesch., *Eumen.* 826), old Pegasus, through "technological unemployment," was retired. His later service with the Muses and their disciples, the poets, was perhaps only symbolic; his great days as a flesh-and-blood horse were over then, at any rate.

The stables must have been fairly extensive, even in the days of which Homer speaks. Seven or eight of the gods had by then their own private conveyances, several of them using the Olympian accommodations. Zeus' bronze-hooved golden-maned steeds are twice mentioned in the *Iliad* (viii, 41 and 438); he speaks once (*Iliad*, xiv, 299) as if Hera, too, had her own private car, unless we are to understand that he was referring to the team which she and Athena used together when they started down to Troy—those "leaping, loudly-neighing horses

of the gods" which darted out through the opening gates of cloud (*Iliad*, v, 772). Of the younger generation, Ares, apparently for the same professional reasons as Athena (she does not use a chariot in the peaceful times of the *Odyssey*), during the Trojan War was allowed his own war-horses, Fear and Dread (*Iliad*, xv, 119). This is the team he once lent to wounded Aphrodite, and then later, to his own discomfort (so often the reward of chivalry), he had to track it painfully up to Olympus on foot, himself wounded by the same incorrigible Diomedes (*Iliad*, v, 363, 867). The epithet *chrysenios* (*Iliad*, vi, 205) may indicate a chariot for Artemis, though in view of her youth and the fact that *Odyssey* vi, 102 shows her hunting on foot, it seems unlikely.

It was convenient, no doubt, because of the crowded conditions on a mountain top, for Poseidon to keep his team at his undersea palace at Aegae, though the horses may not have been shod for land travel (*Iliad*, xiii, 23), and Hades perhaps had underground stalls for his, if we are to interpret literally the epithet "famous in steeds" (*Iliad*, v, 654), and grant him early this dignified means of transportation. Eos had apparently made arrangements for her Lampus and Phaethon in the post-stations at the East and West limits of the sky (*Odyssey*, xxiii, 244), and perhaps we are to infer the same for Helios, though, strangely enough, Homer does not mention the sun-horses expressly, as commentators take pains to point out. That he had early acquired them, though, I think is a fair inference from *Iliad* xix, 398, where radiant Achilles, armed and standing in his chariot, is likened to the Sun.

Though Hermes and Iris, as most frequently "on the road," were self-sufficient with their wings, and though the rest of the gods, even the elders, were used to walking—Zeus himself once leading off on a long jaunt to the Ethiopians—still the care of these numerous teams and cars must have been considerable. The mere providing of ambrosial fodder necessitated foresight and planning (Simois helped out wonderfully on one occasion when Hera and Athena forgot to fill the nosebags when they went down to Troy—*Iliad*, v, 770), and there was much to do with the constant assembling and knocking down of the chariots, the polishing of gold and silver poles and yokes and wheels, and the spreading of the celestial dust-covers (*Iliad*, v, 770; viii, 440). But by division of labor and broad all-around training these difficulties were solved. The gods had been schooled from

the first to drive, feed, and stable their own steeds (Zeus, *Iliad*, viii, 49; Hera, v, 731; Poseidon, xiii, 23 and viii, 440), though Hebe, Iris, and the Hours often stood by for such tasks (*Iliad*, v, 722; viii, 433).

Shortly after Homer's day greater luxury is apparent: Helios and Selene have acquired magnificent fire-breathing steeds (*Hom. Hymns* xxxi and xxxii). Artemis has arrived at the dignity of a horse-drawn car to visit her more distant shrines, though she still hunts on foot (*Hom. Hymns*, ix and xxvii), and Castor and Polydeuces, the famous "horsemen" (*Hom. Hymns*, xvii and xxxiii, 18), must have been stabling their mounts on Olympus alternate nights, at least, for their constant journeys to and from the Land of the Dead. Alcman speaks of these horses: their names were Cyllarus and Xanthus; Poseidon had given them to Hera, and she, in a rare burst of generosity, had passed them on to the "Heavenly Twins" (Schol. on Verg. *Georg.* iii, 89); Pindar adds that they were white (*Pythian Odes*, i, 66). The golden chariot and immortal steeds of Hades are mentioned several times in the *Homeric Hymn to Demeter* (ii, 18, 19, 81, 375, 382). Persephone, too, her shyness overcome, soon coaxed Hades prettily for some of her own—"different ones," she must have said, tired of so much depressing black. At any rate, Pindar, in a striking epithet, speaks of her as "Persephone of the white horses" (*Pythian Odes*, vi, 95). Without so much imagination the same poet bestows golden cars freely on Apollo, the Moon, and the Fates (*Pythian Odes*, ix, 6; *Pythian Odes*, iii, 19; *Hymn for Thebans*, 30), and gives a plain one to the Muses (*Pythian Odes*, ix, 81). As is natural, Poseidon and his interest in horses and horse-racing are stressed by the poet of the great games.

Indications of more sophisticated tastes in conveyances appear first in the lyric poets. The swan-dove-sparrow controversy of Aphrodite's chariot is well known from Sappho's hymn; Alcaeus, and perhaps Sappho and Pindar, too, are said to have referred to a swan-drawn chariot of Apollo (*Hymn to Apollo*, xiv, 10 and xiii, 7). With Artemis' deer and Bacchus' panthers the situation must have become complicated, necessitating additions to the "ancient stalls." It was probably the last straw when Demeter insisted on those curious dragons. Poor thing, she had never been quite right since the loss of her daughter, and it must have been a great relief to the others when she went off on her missionary complex and was gone for long periods at a time. A psychologist might

find her early interest in snakes significant in this connection (Hesiod, in Strabo ix, 393). But such developments, interesting in themselves, lie outside the scope of this paper, and we must return to earlier days.

The epic picture of the gods would not be complete without mention of their general interest in horse- and cattle-breeding, though this takes us for a moment from the "ancient stalls" to Pieria, where Apollo's herds enjoyed the "unmown meadows," to the misty island of the cattle of Helios in the *Odyssey*, and farther still, to the Meadows of Zeus or of Hera, source of ambrosia for both god and beast, located near Ocean's stream. The gods sometimes indulged their interest in animals in caring for mortals' herds, both cattle and sheep, as stories of Apollo and Hermes indicate. But Hera, practical soul, had pastures of her own near Argos (Schol. Pind. *Nem.* arg. 3), and Poseidon must have commandeered many a grassy meadow for his horse-raising ambitions. The gods were generous with these animals. "Like a gift of the gods!" exclaimed Diomedes when he caught sight of the snow-white horses of Rhesus (*Il.* x, 551), and we can call to mind the famous pair given to Peleus by Zeus, which Achilles later inherited, the horses of Tros, and the winged steeds which Poseidon gave to Pelops (Pind. *Ol.* i, 87). Adrastus' famous horse, black-maned Areion (*Il.* xxiii, 346), also deserves mention here, in spite of the ambiguity of his origin.

If we wished to make fairly complete the early records of Olympus proper, we should have to imagine a stream or small lake for Apollo's swans, and dovecotes, perhaps beyond the walled garden and the flowerbeds. The dovecotes existed apparently from early days, for Homer speaks of the doves that regularly brought ambrosia to the gods, pitying their dangerous passage through the Clash-ing Rocks, and the inevitable loss of one of their number (*Od* vii, 62). Perhaps later the young Aphrodite begged her father for golden cages for the softest-hued of them. As for the eagle of Zeus, that bird, being useful occasionally to do errands, was sometimes allowed inside; Pindar solemnly tells us of his drowsing once on the very sceptre of Zeus (*Pyth.* i, 9). Hera, for all her faults of nagging, must have been forbearing to allow the fuss and feathers around; it was not till late that she acquired a peacock, having perhaps enough of indoor birds. Athena's owls wouldn't have troubled much during the day; besides, they usually preferred Athens.

In this brief study of the animals of

the gods, I have limited the references to epic, elegiac, and lyric poetry as far as the fifth century. Pindar has been included because in many ways he follows the epic tradition. The surprising thing to me has been that the animals of the handbooks, duly bracketed with the gods, as pets or as displaced totem animals, simply do not appear in the early literature. Juno is not "drawne of fayre peacockes"; the owl does not perch on Athena's shoulder, nor the dove on Aphrodite's hand. The passages in the *Odyssey*, as commentators point out, where Athena turns to bird form, are as revealing—the bird being not the owl, but the vulture, swallow, or sea-eagle. Mylonas, in a recent article in the *Classical Journal* (41, 1946, p. 203) has shown how limited and non-Homeric was the eagle of Zeus. Instead, almost the entire picture down to the fifth century is a natural one: the gods appear often without animals or even emblems; they acquire animals of conveyance, but these are usually horses; they are interested in fine breeds of horses, cattle, sheep. Lack of emphasis on the dog is perhaps surprising since the Homeric princes, Odysseus or Diomedes, for instance, had the animal, and it appears in many similes of hunting. Bizarre animals, such as deer and dragons to draw chariots, are late in appearing. (It seems odd to find no reference to Bacchus' panthers in the whole of Euripides' *Bacchanales*.) One is led to a contrast with the gods' northern cousins, who led a lusty life close to raven, dog, and boar. Freya, with her chariot of cats, comes to mind, and Odin's eight-legged Sleipnir, and Thor's goats.

Sympathetic or sentimental entrance into supposed animal feelings is, as we should expect, rare; the animals are serviceable rather than ornamental or merely companionable, though the treatment given them is uniformly considerate. (The pathos of Argos' death, and the tenderness of Zeus for the grieving horses of Achilles are, however, outstanding in Homer.) In the treatment by the lyric poets, one can feel ahead to the pictorial treatment of late times, sensing that there is to be a corresponding loss in the dignity and dynamic representation of the gods. Euripides' picture of Demeter in her dragon chariot searching for her daughter (*Hel.* 1310) is, for example, less effective than her simple and moving search on foot, as shown in the *Homeric Hymn*.

A study of early works of art, and of early rites, would probably show a different emphasis. Whatever this

might do for the "totem" animals (and the changes into animal forms by the gods themselves would have a bearing here), the conclusion may be fairly drawn for the early literary treatment that it is surprisingly natural and conservative, reflecting apparently the economic interests of the time.

AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE—REPORTS OF OFFICERS

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

In attempting to balance the efforts of the last ten years, one might pick out the following items:

Credit:

1. We have enlarged THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK.
2. We have improved the finances. Even so the League is not a foundation which can hand out funds freely. It can merely assist cautiously its own projects.
3. We have achieved some measure of success in bringing about co-operation with the regional associations.
4. We have established the practice of giving citations.
5. We have lived through two "moves" and, it is hoped, have set the League on the road to prosperity and accomplishment under new management.

Debit:

1. We have failed to establish and finance the Language-Centered Curriculum.
2. We have failed to elicit enough interest in the Founding Fathers project to warrant its continuation.
3. We have failed to secure a subvention for enlarging THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK.
4. We have failed to carry out a continuing process of Classical Investigation and other research projects.
5. We have failed to establish large-scale publicity for the classics.
6. We have failed to find and finance a Director of League Service.

As we survey educational trends of the last ten years we could easily become pessimistic; but there are reasons for optimism that lead to a restrained cheerfulness. In the high school, the first two years of Latin are doing well. The last two years are following the way of Greek. In the Atlanta Male High School, once a classical stronghold, with sixty students in Greek and a majority taking Latin, no more than two years of a language are now permitted because

the third year is considered a college subject.

The colleges, many of them, are swamped with elementary Latin students and with hundreds of registrants in courses in ancient civilization and in literature in translation. Under-graduate Latin majors can usually be counted on a little finger. The demand for college teachers is far beyond the supply of reasonably good material, and where the high-school Latin teachers are coming from is a matter of mystery or a reason for gloom.

Educational leaders almost ignore the teaching of Latin and Greek; they no longer bother to attack it. On the other hand, there is a large amount of untapped public opinion favorable to the classics. This opinion should be channeled in such a way as to affect our school administrators.

The classics are not dead, though the old-fashioned classical scholar may feel that they have suffered a fate worse than death. The classics have adapted themselves to changing conditions, and will continue to do so. They have too much vitality to die. They are part of the living tissue of modern life.

—B. L. ULLMAN,
President, 1946-47

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR

May 1, 1946, to May 1, 1947

Comparative Membership Table

	1947	1946
Annual	3236	3461
Life	61	61
Patrons	1	2
Supporting	23	25
Total	3321	3549

Combined memberships in the American Classical League show a decrease of 228. The Junior Classical League, however, continues to show an increase. This year the latter organization has added 760 to its enrollment, making a total of 11,065 members.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR

May 1, 1946, to May 1, 1947

Current Funds

Receipts

Balance May 1, 1946	.....	\$5324.90
Membership Fees	.....	3210.82
Junior Classical League (net sales)*	.....	2464.69
Service Bureau Materials (net sales)*	.....	5928.98
Advertising	.....	240.68
Emergency Fund	.....	16.00
Packing-Moving	.....	4.78

Total.....\$17190.85
Disbursements

Clerical Help	.....	\$4205.23
THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK	.....	2056.81
Postage	.....	970.04
Printing and Stationery	.....	287.11
All Other Items	.....	332.28
Balance May 1, 1947	.....	9339.38
Total	.....	\$17190.85

Investment Account.....\$3700.00
Savings Account.....2500.00

*Does not include overhead.

—CLYDE PHARR,
Sec.-Treas., 1946-47

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SERVICE BUREAU

The Service Bureau has had an excellent year, in spite of the fact that turbulent post-war conditions have played havoc with established procedures and with well-formulated plans.

Through the great kindness of Professor W. L. Carr, who answered a large number of letters from teachers, the Director *pro tem.* was mercifully relieved of a considerable portion of the correspondence usually associated with the conduct of the Service Bureau.

During the year, twelve items were added to the Service Bureau materials. Of these, ten were mimeographs, and two were of other types. Several old mimeographs were scrutinized; some of these were revised, others re-mimeographed, a few discarded as no longer useful. The *Game of Famous Romans*, newly reprinted in New York, reached Nashville after a harrowing series of adventures, and was put on the market. The Latin wall calendar, a "scenic calendar" this year, proved to be a popular item. The Service Bureau continued to sell a few new books on a percentage basis. No new Christmas cards were printed. A new edition of Bulletin XII, *The Latin Club*, will probably have to be undertaken during the coming year.

The thanks of the American Classical League are due to Mrs. Florence Bennett Anderson, who donated to the Service Bureau several copies of her historical novel, *The Garland of Defeat*.

The Director *pro tem.* earnestly urges that a resident Director be elected as soon as possible; for the Service Bureau, perhaps the most important division of the American Classical League, cannot possibly function to its full capacity under remote control.

The Director *pro tem.* is profoundly indebted to Mrs. Floy Beatty and Mrs. Ann Brown, of the Nashville

office, who kept the Service Bureau going in fair weather and in foul, and who never once lost their patience.

—LILLIAN B. LAWLER,
Director pro tem., 1946-47

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK

The eleventh year of THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK (the twenty-fourth of the continued LATIN NOTES series) was a difficult one—chiefly because of unsettled conditions in the printing trade. However, all the issues appeared with reasonable promptness and, we believe, with not too many typographical errors.

As usual, the volume numbered 84 pages. Of the 84, only 4½ pages contained paid advertising.

There were in all 92 contributors to the volume, representing 28 states, and also the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Canada, Mexico, and England. It is a matter of sincere regret to the Editor that four states—Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming—have never contributed a single item to the pages of THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK. It is hoped that classicists in those states may be moved to share their experiences with other readers of the OUTLOOK.

In the opinion of the Editor, the copyrighting of each issue, a procedure adopted for the first time in October, 1946, has been highly successful. All requests for permission to reprint or mimeograph material from THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK for class use have been granted, and all teachers making such requests have gladly met authors' and editors' conditions for reprinting. We feel that controls of this sort during the year have prevented much pirating and mutilation of our authors' productions, and have at the same time encouraged full use of good materials in the classroom.

Almost insuperable obstacles attendant upon an attempt to use Greek type in an early issue of the volume led to an editorial decision to decline all future contributions which require the use of Greek type.

The Editor wishes to express her deep appreciation of the yeoman service rendered during this difficult year by her two associates, Professor W. L. Carr and Dr. Konrad Gries, by Miss Ruth Williams, of the Williams Printing Company, in Nashville, and by Mrs. Floy Beatty and Mrs. Ann Brown, of the Nashville office—with out all of whom there could have been no eleventh volume of THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK.

—LILLIAN B. LAWLER,
Editor

BOOK NOTES

Servianorum in Vergili Carmina Commentariorum Editionis Harvardiana Volumen II. Edited by E. K. Rand, J. J. Savage, H. T. Smith, G. B. Waldrop, J. P. Elder, B. M. Peebles, A. F. Stocker. Lancaster, Pa.: Lancaster Press, Inc., 1946. Pp. xxi+509. \$5.00 (\$4.00 to members of the American Philological Association when ordered through its Secretary).

This work, when completed in five volumes, will be a real monument to American classical scholarship and to Professor Rand, its initiator. Volume II, the first to be published, contains the commentary on *Aeneid* I-II. Volume I, which will be published last, will contain the Prolegomena to the edition and Servius' commentary on the *Eclogues* and *Georgics*.

There are really two commentaries that go under the name of Servius, though they overlap in large part. They are known as Servius and Servius Danielis; the latter is the designation of the longer version first published in 1600 by Pierre Daniel. The last editor, Thilo, played down the Daniel version, basing his text on the traditional Servius and indicating the Daniel text by italics or by notes in the critical apparatus. Thilo thought that the Servius Danielis consisted of the original Servius with later accretions. But present-day scholarship takes a different view and holds that the longer version has early material in it. A fuller discussion of this matter is promised in the Prolegomena.

The chief contribution of the new edition is to give equal prominence to the two versions by an ingenious page arrangement. Where the two differ they are given in parallel columns; where they agree, one text is printed. When a passage occurs only in Servius Danielis it is put in short lines (three-fourths width), flush with the rest of the text at the left. When, less frequently, the passage occurs only in the traditional Servius, it is printed in short lines flush with the rest at the right. Thus one can see quickly the source of any statement. A separate apparatus is provided for each version.

Besides this major change, the editors have made use of some manuscripts neglected by Thilo and re-collated the rest.

The apparatus is in general admirably handled, but I find the use of *add.* confusing. In a note such as "inferi]

maris add. C⁶" the usage is correct: the sixth hand really "added" the word *maris* after *inferi*, but "universi qui add P" seems to mean that P "wrote" (not "added") *qui* after *universi*. If this is the right interpretation, a preferable style, in my opinion, is to give the words before and after the "added" word: "universi qui deducti." If the word that follows is abbreviated, no more space is needed than by the other system.

One may cavil at the expression "Harvard edition." To be sure, it was produced by Harvard men with the aid of Harvard funds, but it was published by the American Philological Association. Shall we now have a California Seneca, a Yale Tacitus, a Carolina Tibullus, etc? I should prefer to call it the Rand Servius. In any case it is a splendid *monumentum aere perennius* to that genial and gifted scholar. —B. L. ULLMAN

Lexical Aids for Students of New Testament Greek. By Bruce M. Metzger, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. Privately published by the author, 1946. Pp. 110. \$1.00.

This little book provides in several ways what its title says it does. It also provides dependable guidance to the teacher of New Testament Greek for constructing defensible word lists to be used in drilling and testing his students.

Part I contains the 1050 words which (exclusive of proper names) appear ten times or more in the Westcott and Hort text of the New Testament. These 1050 words are divided into thirty-five alphabetical lists, arranged in the descending order of their frequency. The first list contains the 35 words which occur more than 500 times, and the last list consists of the 71 words which occur only ten times. The insertion of English derivatives (or cognates through Latin) greatly increases the value of these lists.

Part II presents 685 of the words listed in Part I, but here the words are grouped under the 95 roots from which they stem. Only those roots from which at least three words stem are included. These lists are introduced by several pages of helpful information about word formation in Greek.

There are three appendices: Appendix I presents some important facts about the Indo-European family of languages and also gives some examples of Greek and English cognates; Appendix II offers helpful information on the use of prepositions in composition with verbs; and Appendix

III consists of a one-page table of correlative pronouns and adverbs.

—W. L. C.

San Agustín, De Natura Boni. Latin text and Castilian translation by María Delia Paladini. Universidad Nacional de Tucumán (Argentina), 1945. Pp. 111.

Saint Augustine's *De Natura Boni* is one of the several tractates occasioned by his war against the Manichaeans, the sect to which he had adhered before his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. As such it contains interesting information about the peculiar aberrations of this heresy, the author occasionally quoting at length from the writings of his opponents. But this little essay is worth reading also for its purely philosophical content: at least three-fourths of the chapters are concerned with a description of the nature of God and the demonstration of His identity with the *summum bonum*. For those who know Saint Augustine only as the author of the monumental *Confessions* and *De Civitate Dei* the present handy edition will be a welcome introduction to his more specialized aspects as polemicist and monographer, which deserve to be made more available than they are at present.

The text of this edition is based on that given by Migne in the *Patrologiae*; the variant readings taken from the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum* seldom reveal more than a difference in word order or the omission or addition of a conjunction or pronoun. As in the French Budé editions, text and translation face each other across the page. Chapters 44-47 are not translated, but appear, in the Latin alone, as an appendix; these chapters contain most of the polemic against the Manichaeans. Following text and translation are some eight pages of notes, presenting mainly pertinent references to other works of Saint Augustine, with quotations from the Latin plus Spanish translation. The Latin text is very accurate (although syllable divisions such as *co-rruptio* and *que-madmodum* seem queer): only three misprints, and those of no great consequence, were noticed. The translation, likewise, so far as this reviewer can judge, is exact and adequate, though a doubt arises as to whether "laudanda sit . . . incorruptibilis" can be taken to mean "se debiera admirir que . . . es incorruptible" (p. 80, lines 6-7). The critical apparatus is sometimes confusing in its brevity. The paper-bound volume seems unusually sturdy; the paper is good and the print, even in the notes, clear and easy on the eyes. It

is to be hoped that *Clásicos de la Filosofía I*, as the book is listed in the advertisement, will soon be followed by other equally serviceable text-translations of Greek and Latin authors from our neighbor to the south.

—K. G.

A New Introduction to Greek. By Alston Hurd Chase and Henry Phillips, Jr. Revised Edition. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1946. Pp. vi+128. Lithoprinted. \$1.75.

The 1946 revision of the Chase-Phillips beginning book in Greek is an outstanding piece of work. It covers the elements of the language in thirty-four lessons, designed to be completed in one semester by a college class meeting three times a week. It introduces the *-mi* verbs and other difficult material earlier than usual. It treats the dual number in an appendix. It contains summaries of paradigms, Greek-English and English-Greek vocabularies, and an "Index of Names" which is really a brief "Who's Who" of the Greeks mentioned in the book. Throughout, stress is laid upon real Greek, written by important Greek authors. As early as the second lesson the student meets Greek proverbs, and isolated sentences from Antisthenes, Aristotle, and Plutarch. From the fourteenth lesson on, the student reads "passages of merit and interest which should elicit discussion of the basic ideas they contain." He is directed to memorize a great many famous sentences—a procedure which was long used by excellent teachers, was laughed out of court by "progressive educators," and has now been vindicated and restored to pedagogical respectability, largely as a result of Army and Navy language experiments.

To criticize so fine a piece of work may perhaps seem a little ungracious. Nevertheless, this reviewer feels that the lessons are too tightly packed; and that it would have been wiser to construct forty to forty-five lessons, each containing material for one class day. Also, this reviewer feels strongly that a definite part of each elementary Greek lesson should be devoted to systematic work in derivation; and she deplores the casual and inadequate treatment of derivatives here.

The book is beautifully lithoprinted. It has cardboard covers and a spiral binding.

—L. B. L.

NOTES AND NOTICES

Officers of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South for

1947-48 are: President, Dorrance S. White, University of Iowa; First Vice-President, Charlotte Ludlum, Berea College; Secretary-Treasurer and Representative to the American Classical League, William C. Kormacher, Saint Louis University; Editor of *The Classical Journal*, Norman J. DeWitt, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Officers of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States for 1947-48 are: President, Lillian B. Lawler, Hunter College; Vice-Presidents, Elizabeth White, Bala-Cynwyd (Pa.) Junior High School, and Paul A. Solandt, Washington College, Chestertown, Md.; Secretary-Treasurer and Representative to the American Classical League, Franklin B. Krauss, Pennsylvania State College; Editor of *The Classical Weekly*, Edward H. Heffner, University of Pennsylvania.

Officers of the Classical Association of New England for 1947-48 are: President, Cornelius C. Coulter, Mt. Holyoke College; Vice-President, Alston H. Chase, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer, Van L. Johnson, Tufts College; Representative to the American Classical League, John W. Spaeth, Jr., Wesleyan University.

Officers of the Classical Association of the Pacific States for 1947-48 are: President, Claire Thursby, University High School, Berkeley, Calif.; Secretary-Treasurer, William M. Green, University of California; Representative to the American Classical League, F. L. Farley, College of the Pacific.

Classical plays presented during the past school year included the following: The *Hecuba* of Euripides in Greek, at Randolph-Macon Woman's College; the *Alcestis* of Euripides in Greek, at Boston College; the *Cyclops* of Euripides, in Shelley's translation, at Bowdoin College; the *Trojan Women* of Euripides, in Murray's translation, at Western College, Oxford, Ohio, and at Hunter College; the *Mostellaria* of Plautus, in an original translation, at Hunter College; and a condensed version of the *Antigone* of Sophocles, in Greek, at Hunter College.

During 1947, several foreign language conferences and institutes of interest to classical teachers have been held. The theme of the Classical Conference held on March 14 and 15 at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, was "The Classical Tradition in American Culture." That of the Foreign Language Conference held on May 2 and 3 at Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana, was "Foreign Languages for Living in One

World." On July 10, Saint Louis University held a one-day Latin Institute on the topic, "Realism in the Objectives of Secondary Latin." The same university held, during the summer, four conferences on the teaching of Latin. From June 23 to July 11, The College of William and Mary conducted its ninth Institute on the Teaching of Latin, with an intensive program of lectures, laboratory work, and demonstrations.

MATERIALS

Again this school year teachers of Latin may subscribe to a series of "headlines in Latin." Dr. Emory E. Cochran issues a series of weekly "Libelli," or bulletins, in each of which a current headline is translated into Latin, and commented upon in English. The subscription rate is 75¢ a semester. Address Dr. Emory E. Cochran, Fort Hamilton High School, Brooklyn 9, New York.

A new printing of *Greek Speaks for Itself*, a charming and whimsical "mosaic" making use of more than five hundred common English words derived from Greek, is now available. The pamphlet sells for 5¢ per copy, less in quantities. Address the author, Francis P. Donnelly, S. J., at Fordham University, New York 58, New York.

A revised edition of Mark E. Hutchinson's *Bibliography of a Latin Teachers' Course* has just been published. The bibliography sells for 50¢. Address the author at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

A twelve-page folder entitled "The Latin Humanities in American Life" may be obtained at 5¢ per copy from Professor W. C. Kormacher, Saint Louis University, St. Louis 3, Mo. Devised as a guide for the celebration of Latin Week, the booklet is useful for class work also.

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